

Applicant respectfully submits that Persidsky fails to disclose each element of the claimed invention. For example, Applicant submits that Persidsky fails to disclose a casing having an angular shaping between a forward holding area and a rearward flattened area holding a display screen.

The above claimed feature is supported by, for example, Fig. 2 of the application which illustrates a rearward portion of a casing (beginning at the left-most letter "A" illustrated in Fig. 2) containing screen 5 being arranged at a distinct angle from the forward holding section. A longitudinal axis of the forward portion of the casing illustrated in Fig. 2 is not parallel to a longitudinal axis of the rearward portion illustrated in Fig. 2. Rather, a distinct angle between the forward holding section and the rearward section of the casing is defined. As discussed on page 4, lines 11-18 of the specification, this arrangement "provides some additional support to allow the entire computer to be operated using one hand only."

Persidsky discloses a housing 10 which may have a shape such as a cylindrical, trapezoidal or elliptical shape. A display 24 is mounted parallel to the longitudinal axis of housing 10. (See col. 3, lines 19-20.) Col. 4, lines 41-49 states "The shape of housing 10 and orientation of display 24 are such that when the pen computer is held at the most common and natural lighting angles relative to a surface (approximately between 45-70 degrees from horizontal), display 24 remains visible so that progress of handwriting can be observed in display 24 as writing tip 12 moves across a surface." In contrast to the invention defined by claims 30 and 31, Persidsky fails to disclose an angular

shaping between a forward holding area and a rearward flattened area holding a display screen. For example, none of the figures of Persidsky discloses an angular shaping between the forward holding area and the area holding display screen 24. Persidsky also fails to discuss or even mention the benefit of providing additional support for the computer as discussed above.

Additionally, Persidsky does not further disclose a specific shaping to cause the rearward screen to be supported by the dorsal area of the user's hand as further required by claim 31. For example, Fig. 1 fails to disclose any angle between a rearward portion and a forward portion let alone the rearward screen being supported by the dorsal area of the user's hand.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 30 and 31 are not anticipated by Persidsky and respectfully requests that the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. §102 be withdrawn.

Claims 1-29 and 77-79 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being anticipated by Persidsky in view of Metroka et al (U.S. '645, hereinafter "Metroka"). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

In order to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, all of the claimed limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. Applicant respectfully submits that the combination of Persidsky and Metroka fails to teach or suggest all of the claimed limitations. For example, the combination fails to teach or suggest "...using said movement data to provide a mode response selected from a multiplicity of stored possible modes, at least some of which define selection for display of a further one of the pages from the multiplicity of

pages, the further one of the pages being adjacent to a previously selected page being currently displayed,” as required by independent claim 1 and its dependents.

While Persidsky discloses a pen computer which is capable of collecting and recording data representative of handwritten movement of the pen, movement data is not used in a manner required by claim 1. As noted above, claim 1 requires using movement data to select for display a further page which is adjacent to the currently displayed page. Persidsky fails to disclose this feature. Indeed, Persidsky specifically teaches away from using movement data to select a further page from the page being currently displayed. For example, Persidsky discloses “...page down buttons 42 and 44, which are used to control which page of image memory is currently displayed in display 24.” (See col. 3, lines 38-40.) Similarly, col. 6, lines 15-17 of Persidsky discloses “In either write mode, page up and page down buttons 42 and 44 are used to select which page of image memory 22 is currently displayed in display 24.” Accordingly, while the invention defined by claim 1 uses movement data to select a further page from the page being currently displayed, Persidsky instead discloses pressing page up and page down buttons 42 and 44 to select a page to be displayed in display 24.

Metroka teaches a mobile telephone device (col., 2 lines 41-46) having a single line display for showing a telephone number, name or telephone status (col. 3, lines 1-3). The end cap of the “pen” has a number of electro-mechanical switches built in which control power (col. 3, lines 26-34), allow

scrolling through a menu (col. 3, lines 54-56) and allow selection of menu items (col. 3, lines 57-60). The scrolling, however, is not an operation that depends upon the orientation or tilt of the pen but is rather a response to individual clicks of rotation.

Even if Persidsky and Metroka were combined as proposed by the Office Action, the combination would therefore not have taught or suggested all of the claimed limitations. Specifically, combining Metroka's mobile phone and rotary number entry device with the pen computer having page select buttons 42 and 44 as disclosed by Persidsky would not have resulted in a processor which uses movement data to select for display a further page adjacent to the page being currently displayed.

Independent claim 12 requires, inter alia, "wherein the processing means is responsive to detected movement data to determine a most likely orientation of the computer display means, the processing means causing the displayed information to be oriented accordingly." This feature is supported by, for example, page 6, line 26 to page 7, line 2 which states, inter alia, "...determination of orientation of alphanumeric or other display information on the screen 5 will be determined from the orientation of the computer itself." In an exemplary embodiment, microcontroller 30 uses position outputs from accelerometers 31, 32 to determine from the orientation of the computer whether the hand-held computer is in the left-hand or right-hand of the user.

As noted above, the self contained pen computer described by Persidsky is capable of collecting and recording data representative of handwritten

movement of the pen. However, this movement is not related in any way to determining the orientation of display 24. Instead of using movement data to determine an orientation of the computer display, Persidsky explicitly teaches using mode button 36. For example, Persidsky discloses “In the preferred embodiment, mode button 36 is used to select whether the pen computer is in right-hand right mode, left-hand right mode....” (See col. 4, lines 55-60). Metroka fails to remedy this deficiency of Persidsky with respect to the invention defined by claims 12 and its dependents.

Claim 15 requires providing signals indicative of a proximity of the computer display screen to a user’s view, and increasing and decreasing the density of displayed information responsive to changes in the relative proximity. Neither Persidsky nor Metroka discloses this feature. That is, neither Persidsky nor Metroka discloses detecting how proximate the computer display screen is to the user’s view, let alone changing the density of the displayed information based on the relative proximity. If the rejection of claim 15 is maintained, Applicant respectfully requests that the next Office Action specifically describe how the combination of Persidsky and Metroka teaches or suggests this claimed feature.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 1-29 and 77-79 are not “obvious” over Persidsky and Metroka, and respectfully requests that the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. §103 be withdrawn.